# British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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## BUENOS AYRES.

Rumour has been busy during the last week, bearing out to the fullest extent the truth of the Portuguese adage—

*Em tempo de guerra*
*Correm mentiras como terra.*

The few facts we have been able to collect are as follows. On the 3rd inst., the cavalry of the division of Colonel Vicente Gonzalez, which was in advance of the artillery and infantry, and was hovering on the right flank of the forces of Lavalle, came in contact at La Choza with the main body of the latter; but no conflict ensued beyond the skirmishing of guerrilla parties, Colonel Gonzalez effecting his retreat with his reserve horses, although much harassed, to Santa Catalina, where he was joined by the artillery and infantry on the afternoon of the 7th. Lavalle, on his return from this enterprize, encamped within a short distance of the Capilla de Merlo, about 2 leagues S. W. of Moron; but in the night of the 5th, apprehending perhaps from a movement of Colonel Navarrete that the main body of the army was upon him, he precipitately retreated, leaving behind fires burning, cooking utensils and the cattle that had been slaughtered for the evening meal. He had, up to the date of the news received on Thursday, continued his retrogade march, and is stated to have been left between the Guardia de Lujan and the Guardia de Areco.

A sergeant, by the name of Ramallo, who had been left by Lavalle with 15 men in the care of a quantity of reserve horses, presented himself with men and horses to Colonel Lagos at El Salto.

Accounts from San Nicolas state that all was quiet there on the 1st. Governor Lopez had returned to that vicinity after having visited San Pedro, Baradero, and other towns in the Northern district of the Province, and reinstated therein the deposed authorities. His return there was supposed to be with the object of effecting a junction with President Oribe, who had crossed the Paraná and was at San Lorenzo with a division of 2000 men from General Echague's army.

It is reported that appearances indicate a speedy movement on the part of the government army at Santos Lugares.

It is affirmed that Oroño, one of Lavalle's Commandants, who was going in the direction of Fort Pederation to collect horses, was encountered and routed by Colonel Plaza.

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To judge by the Rio Janeiro papers, the resignation of Vice-Admiral Baudin and consequent appointment of Baron Mackau as superior French Agent in the River Plate, has avoided the display of some unpleasant feeling between the French and Brazilians in that Capital. It appears that a meeting of French Merchants was held at the house of M. Riédy, for the purpose of making arrangements to give Admiral Baudin a dinner on his arrival at Rio Janeiro. On the announcement of this design, a communication was published in the *Despertador*, stating that, as the French purposed complimenting a man "who had rendered so much service to France against America," it was in contemplation among the Brazilians to set on foot a subscription in order to purchase a sword to be presented to "the Illustrious General Rosas, the magnanimous and courageous defender of American Independence." Although no time was lost by the French in disclaiming any political object in their intended entertainment to M. Baudin, whom they wished to compliment, not as an Admiral of France, but as the former head of the late mercantile house of Baudin, Etesse, of Havre, it is difficult to say whether such disclaimer would have had the effect of preventing an ebullition of political feeling, the occasion for which is now happily removed.

## Official Documents.

*Real Viejo, August* 18, 1840.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

*Excellent Sir,*

The undersigned Justice of Peace, in his own name and in that of this patriotic district, with the most grateful satisfaction has the honor to congratulate Y. E. on the glorious and important triumph obtained by the brave Federal army, commanded by the Illustrious Restorer of the Public Peace, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, Brigadier General Pascual Echague, over the loathsome, vile and filthy unitarian brutes, deserters of the sacred cause of American Liberty, in the fields of Sauce Grande on 16th ult. It is truly gratifying to us, Excellent Sir, to observe that this disorganising horde of spurious sons of the country who ever intent on plunging our beloved land into an abyss of ruin and destroying the bulwark of our sacred Confederation, become every day more and more annihilated, and we trust that the Almighty will speedily visit with rigour the traitor and vile assassin Juan Lavalle, the head of this horde of outlaw mutineers.

Be pleased, Excellent Sir, to receive the demonstrations of our grateful hearts and include us amongst the great number of the faithful and worthy sons of the Republic, who are ready to lay down their lives in defence of their native land, the laws and the esteemed person of Y.E.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Juan Crisostomo Girado.

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*August*, 1840.

The Justice of Peace of the Tuyu,

*To H. E. the Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

The undersigned Justice of Peace, in his own name and in those of the Federals of this district, congratulate Y. E. on the complete victory which the arms of the Argentine Confederation under the command of the worthy chief General Echague, have obtained over the remains of the horde of odious unitarians on the 16th ult., at Sauce Grande, headed by the assassin of Navarro, Juan Lavalle.

This complete and merited chastisement, will teach the renegade apostate unitarians, that the Argentine federals are decided patriots, who abide by the sacred oath which the Fathers of the country pronounced in the year 1816 in Congress in the city of Tucuman, and who in abiding by this oath, are ready to sacrifice their lives and property against any foreign power which may endeavor to subjugate us, and also to effect the extermination of the odious traitor unitarians.

These, Excellent Sir, are the sentiments of the undersigned and of the residents over whom I have the honor to preside, who would rather perish and that this land of liberty be reduced to ruins than they become slaves to any foreign power, or permit that the execrable traitor unitarian brutes, should profane with their filthy footsteps the country which unfortunately gave them birth.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Roque J. Baudrix.

*Coal in British America.*—It has been ascertained by survey that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world.

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### TRIAL OF EDWARD OXFORD FOR SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.

On 9th July, at a quarter before ten o'clock, the prisoner was brought into the dock. He appeared much as on the last occasion, very healthy looking, and quite careless and indifferent. If he met the eye of any person near him, he began to smile, as if he thought there was something amusing in his position, and that it was a very fine thing to be "the observed of all admirers."

The Judges—Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Pattison—entered the Court at ten o'clock precisely, accompanied by the Recorder and Mr. Sergeant Arabin.

The Clerk of the Arraigns having read over the indictment,

The prisoner in a firm tone of voice pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment.

The prisoner having been told that if he objected to any of the jury, he must challenge them as they were sworn.

The jury were sworn, the prisoner having made no challenge.

The Attorney-General then rose, and addressing the jury, said they had now to discharge a most solemn and important duty. They were now entered into a most solemn and important investigation. They would do their duty between the crown and the prisoner. The prisoner stood charged with the offence of treason in its most aggravated form, namely, on the life of the sovereign herself. The learned gentleman then proceeded at great length to prove his case, and to state that, in his opinion, there was no direct proof of any insanity or violent excitement of any description about the conduct of the prisoner. At the close of the learned counsel's speech, he proceeded to the examination of witnesses; but their evidence it is unnecessary to repeat here, as it exactly tallies with the depositions which were published immediately after the horrible event.

Mr. S. Taylor then rose for the defence, and very ably demonstrated, both by the personal acts of the prisoner, and by the undoubted insanity which existed in the family, and which prevailed to the extent of actual "raving," in the father, that the prisoner when he committed the act, was unconscious of what he did, or, in other words, positively insane. He then proceeded to call witnesses to prove insanity, and at nine o'clock the court adjourned until Friday, when the examination of witnesses was resumed, among whom were Doctor Connelly, Physician of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum; Dr. Chell, and Mr. J. T. Clarke, Surgeon, whose belief was that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

The Solicitor-General having replied, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury retired, and were absent about an hour, when they entered the Court, finding a verdict that the prisoner was Guilty, being at the time insane.

Baron Alderson—That is, you say that he is not guilty, on account of his being insane at the time the offence was committed?

Foreman, that is what we mean, my Lord.

The Attorney-General then moved the Court to order that Edward Oxford should be put in some place of safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure was known respecting him.

Lord Denman—The order will be made as a matter of course.

We received by H. B M's ship Actæon, the Rio Janeiro journals *Despertador* and *Jornal do Commercio* to 17th ult., and by them we learn that messages were sent on the 14th July to both Houses of Parliament by Queen Victoria, recommending to them to appoint a Regency in case of her indisposition. This of course conveys to the public the news that Her Majesty is *decidedly* in the 'family way,' which was before somewhat doubtful, inasmuch as the Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies in attendance on the Queen had insinuated to the contrary. Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III., it is said, was accustomed to announce her being in the 'family way' by wearing a white riband on the left breast. It is supposed that Prince Albert will be declared Regent. Lord Stanley, in consequence of the Session being so much advanced, had withdrawn his bill relative to the 'Irish Registration.' The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, had arrived in London, on a visit to Queen Victoria. Lucien Bonaparte, died at Viterbe on 27th June, aged 62. The French government not having received a satisfactory answer from that of Tunis, Admiral Rosamel, with four French vessels was about to cruise off that port. The Prince de Joinville, Captain of the frigate Belle Poule, sailed from Toulon on the 8th July, in company with the corvette Favorite, in order to convey the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from St. Helena to France. The Prince was accompanied on this expedition by General Gourgaud and other General officers. Marshal Bourmont, after ten years absence from France, landed at Marseilles on 7th July. The legitimates were delighted with h arrival, but the other party got up a riot on the occasion and assailed the Marshal with cries of "down with Bourmont," "down with the deserter at Waterloo." He proceeded in a carriage towards Britanny, where he has estates; the mob however pelted his carriage with stones, &c., in spite of the cavalry guard which surrounded it. It was supposed that the French government would order him to quit France. From Algiers there was nothing new. From Spain the news of the total dispersion of the Carlists is corroborated. About 1400 Carlist troops have sought refuge in France.—The Carlist chiefs Cabrera and Balmaceda were to be sent to the fortress of Lisle. Thus has ended for the present the hopes of Don Carlos. He has been blamed for not pushing on to Madrid when he was so near that city, and when his success was in a manner certain; his retreat disheartened his friends and gave courage to his enemies. In like manner our Charles I., and afterwards his son, have been blamed for not entering London. It is hard to decide,—yet how applicable are the words of our Shakspere.

"————————You must note beside,
That we have tried the utmost of our friends,
Our legions are brim full, our cause is ripe:
The enemy increaseth every day,
We at the height, are ready to decline.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

***Further particulars respecting Edward Oxford, the person who fired at Queen Victoria.***

(From the West of England Conservative, of 15th July.)

The trial of Oxford the regicide has terminated after the manner in which the ministerial organs, in contradistinction to common sense, had led the country to expect. He has been declared of unsound mind, consequently the retributive sting has been plucked from his guilty conduct. We regret the utterance of this verdict; for it may possibly become the cover for other deeds similar in object. We see nothing in the character or conduct of the wretched reptile, to exempt him from the punishment which the law usually awards to traitors. For it the fellow had sufficient sense to plan the attempt—to practice pistol shooting, to purchase pistols, cast bullets, draw up papers and correspondence, which, though lacking common sense, are coherent—to desire, anticipate, and value the notoriety which he would acquire—if for a month or longer he could bend his thoughts to one settled object and to the means necessary for its accomplishment; surely he has also sufficient sense to place him within the pale of punishment. He may have less power of thought, less appreciation of consequences than sober-minded men, but this is the state of all men excited by the love of glory, revenge, or any other passion. The effect of this verdict will be to create hundreds of mushroom traitors, who would have been deterred from their evil courses, had condign punishment been inflicted on Oxford, in accordance with his deservings. For it will but be to prove that a man's grandfather was eccentric, or his father drunken, and violent when drunk, to obtain exemption from the punishment of traitors.—There are many, thanks to the evil genius of liberalism, who having imbibed the pernicious doctrines of the French Revolution, who being admirers of "*La jeune France*," regard the notoriety of upsetting a throne or throwing a nation into confusion, as a more glorious consummation than an obscure though honest name; but there are far more in whose minds such deeds would be impelled by an over-ruling desire, if they were assured that for the future the bounden punishment of the crime would be set aside on such shallow pretences.

The course of the trial fully exposes the horrible practices of the Liberal party. Need we add, we refer to the charges of treason which have been hurled against the Conservatives on the grounds furnished by Oxford's conduct. The attempt was made to blast the fair fame of an honest party, an attempt which had been successful would have shut them out from all places of trust—robbed them of the people's good will—made them the reproach and scorn of this and future ages. The Liberal party had no compunctious visitings of conscience. They had a purpose to serve, to them an all-important purpose; and when we declare they had no patriotic motive, no higher object than to keep themselves in office, we declare the thought of every honest heart in the land. It was nothing to them, that her Majesty's confidence, in a large portion of her true and devoted subjects might have been annihilated; it was nothing to them that her Majesty might be led to suspect that the flower of her nobility, the Somersets, the Clintons, the Cecils, the Stanley, the Herberts, the Devereauxs, and many a belted noble of renown, were hostile to her reign; it was nothing to them that division might have been created among the people—suspicion engendered—hatred kindled; it was nothing that commerce might have been panic struck—manufactures destroyed—the channels of wealth dried up—the sources of national honour diminished—the well-spring of national happiness poisoned; but come what may, they must sustain their fortunes, failing, because unsupported by honest endeavour or patriotic exertion. Hence the task of infamy was sedulously plied; the miserable hacks in the ministerial pay, dealt out the direful and horrible atrocities slyly distilled into their ears by their employers. The king on his throne—the noble in the hall of his ancestors—the minister of God in the village fane—the landlord in his mansion—the farmer at his plough—the merchant at his counting house—the soldier in the field—the sailor on the mountain wave—were all the objects of attack; all who held the principles of Conservatism and recognised the name, were traitors. The poison was profusely voided on the country through the lesser pores of Liberalism, and a journal in this town had the brazen and unblushing effrontery to asseverate "that important disclosures will be forthcoming at the trial, giving a political character to the treasonable attempt to destroy the Queen's life, and implicating others in the crime." Had not the common sense of the people surpassed their credulity, a state of confusion and distraction would have ensued beyond the imagination to paint. Had not the one party been held quiescent by the belief that these were wild aspersions, and the other soothed under the insult and contumely cast upon them, by the consciousness of integrity, a mortal struggle might have ensued in the attempt of the one party to revenge, the other to vindicate and defend, itself. And now that the country has for weeks been dosed for the nauseous poison, what do these disclosures amount to? Never were charges trumped up on grounds more frivolous —never was the wish more palpably the father to the thought—never was a bad *animus* more apparent than in this attempt to discover a conspiracy where none really existed. The rules of the pretended society are such as we might expect from a combination of school boys bent on horsing an obnoxious usher, and the correspondence might really have passed between the high-resolved youths to keep up the vigorous determination. Here is an exquisite specimen,—"*We were alarmed by a violent knocking at the door * * We sent the old woman to open the door, and it proved to be* SOME LITTLE BOYS WHO KNOCKED AT THE DOOR AND RAN AWAY." Yet this nonsense is part of the ground work on which the ministers have built their "plot." In seeking judgment on Oxford, therefore we also seek the punishment of the ministers who have been guilty of a conspiracy not less atrocious than his deed. They have wielded the poisoned dirk of defamation—they have libelled noble and gentle blood as corrupt—they have risked the peace and stability of the country; for no higher reward than the miserable price of their wages. May the retributive hand of justice fall heavy on them!

*The Pot-boy Traitor.*—It appears that Mr. Pelham, the solicitor, who was retained to conduct the defence of Edward Oxford, charged with shooting at her Majesty and Prince Albert had subpœnaed no less than 110 witnesses, a number of whom were to give evidence of acts of insanity and eccentric conduct on the part of Oxford, and that lunacy had been hereditary in the family, the grandfather and father of the prisoner having laboured under aberration of intellect; indeed the latter was sent under an order of removal many years since from Deptford to Bishops Stortford, as a lunatic pauper. Dr. James Johnson, the physician, and several other medical gentlemen, were summoned to give evidence on the prisoner's behalf, with a view of showing that his general conduct before he committed the atrocious act of firing at the Queen and Prince Albert, were those of an insane person. The prisoner's conduct after his arraignment at the last Old Bailey Sessions was very extraordinary. He seemed to be very proud of the notice taken of him by the distinguished individuals who attended the court. In an interview with Mr. Pelham he exclaimed, "Did you see how I was noticed? what a noise my case seems to make!" Mr. Pelham endeavoured to divert his attention to something else, but his client could think of nothing else but the notoriety and excitement he had caused in the public mind. He asked Mr. Pelham for the names of all the lords and gentlemen who attended the court. Mr. Pelham named several of them, on which the prisoner asked the name of the gentleman with the black whiskers, who looked so hard at him. Mr. Pelham said that was the Duke of Brunswick. "Ah, indeed," continued Oxford, "what, a duke come to see me! I am glad of that. Will there be any more dukes present at the trial?" Mr. Pelham said it was not very likely; and asked him why he nodded to a gentleman on the bench. "Oh," said the prisoner, "that is Fox Maule. He was at the Privy Council. He knows me very well." The prisoner was also very anxious to know if he was "cried out" in the streets; if his likeness was taken; and what was said of him by the French newspapers. His whole conversation was upon the notoriety his conduct was likely to have obtained; and he frequently rubbed his hands, and exclaimed, with great self-satisfaction, "Nothing else will be talked of but me for a long time. What a great character I shall be!"

On Thursday 9th July, one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Vessels, the *Peru*, started from her moorings at Blackwall on an experimental trip down the river and back to Blackwall. She is a very splendid steamer; her engines are of 90-horse power each, and her burden 700 tons. The *Peru* and the *Chili* were both built in the yards of Messrs. Curling and Young; their engines are from the manufactory of Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill. In these vessels coal will not be used during the voyages, but the prepared fuel of Mr. Oran will be substituted. The company on board the *Peru* on this experimental trip consisted of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen. The object of this company is to provide steam vessels to trade between Valparaiso and Panamá, touching at the intermediate ports. The *Chili* started about a fortnight ago. Both she and the *Peru* will touch at Rio, and proceed through the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific Ocean. The arrival of these vessels in the Pacific will be an era in the history of navigation. They will create a communication between localities which cannot be attained by sailing vessels under two

months in the short space of a fortnight, and will help in no little degree to civilize the inhabitants and restore good government—a desideratum too long wanted in the regions to which their operations are destined.

## 'The Opium and the China Question.'

(Continued from our last.)

"Upon many people's minds it will rest as an unpleasant augury, what Sir Robert Peel said of our engaging in a war with three hundred and fifty millions of men. We think Sir Robert must have smiled when he used that argument. One of Shakspeare's clowns hearing of a man having suffered or having threatened a million of stripes, says "a million of stripes may come to a great matter." And certainly three hundred and fifty millions of cudgelings "would come to a great matter," which would not improve our position, though it might strengthen the demand for opium. But, seriously, of all nations the Chinese is the most sedentary, and the least available for a locomotive war—such as *we* can always make it. The fourth part of their three hundred and fifty millions, which in a nation wholly barbarous ought to express the number of males exposable for war, would be too many for the purpose by a thousand-fold, if they could be applied to the service, or, being applied, were of the martial quality required. But the inprogressive and imperfect civilisation of this nation is precisely of that kind which most effectually prevents the abstraction of men from their daily industry. Nations cannot starve in order to fight; and the position of China, exposed for some generations to no potent enemy on her frontiers, is precisely such as to prevent her nominal army from being, in a true military sense, seasoned to war, or, in military phrase, "*aguerrie.*" An armed police is the utmost, from mere defect of enemies, that any Chinese army can long have been. And were it even otherwise, had the Chinese a large army (like our Indian establishment) continually exercised in field duties, and in sharp fighting by a large family of ambitious neighbours, still the great questions would recur—1, Have they a good INFANTRY? 2, Presuming all the advantages of experience and seasoning in the field, are the men efficiently ARMED? 3, Have they the magical—almost the spiritual—power of DISCIPLINE to bind the individuals into unity? 4, Have they an engineering establishment?—Have they an ARTILLERY?

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"One discharge of a rocket brigade, should our expedition make a *hourrah* upon any great city, will be a sufficient reply to all such alarmists.

"It is in no other way than as an armed body that an English embassy can ever prevail at Pekin. It is in no other character than as an ambassadorial body that an English army can fail to leave behind a very lasting impression of irritation at Pekin. Either form of approach taken separately would thwart our views; the purely martial form would terminate in hostility; the purely diplomatic would terminate in smoke. But, if the two could be dexterously blended, if the one could be so used as to masque the other, from the two-fold engine we might expect a great and a permanent result. Eastern princes, when they receive alimony as suppliants from others at a distance, call it before their own subjects tribute which they have levied. And when they really pay tribute, they call it alimony which they have granted. To a certain extent we may wink at such evasions in China. But we must not any longer allow our ambassadors to be called *tribute-bearers*, as were Lords Macartney and Amherst.

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"The first thing is, to look out for really skilful, but in any case really honest interpreters. Want of skill may be remedied. One or two circumlocutions, or varying repetitions, will always make the meaning clear, if any doubt arises upon a separate word: and generally *things*, substantial *things*, are too much interwoven with the points in dispute to allow any large range for mistake. But there is no guarding against the perfidy of a native Chinese, whose cowardice suggests to him some evasion of a strong English idea. We must have a letter first of all, full and circumstantial, written to the Emperor; and, because it is said that he feels it a degradation to have been addressed of late by a viceroy, (the Governor-General of India,) this letter must speak directly from her Majesty the Queen that now is to his Imperial Majesty. This will be also the better course for another important reason—it will justify a frank language; it will prevent the language of kindness and respectful conciliation from seeming adulatory; it will prevent the language of plain-dealing from seeming insolent. A very great aid would be rendered to the cause, if a short sketch could be sent with this letter, describing the great leading points in our social polity; showing the value which we also set upon human life, (which otherwise the stupid Chinese fancy peculiar to themselves;) but showing also that we value other things still more highly, such as equity, human rights and duties as measured by intention, &c., and stating the nature of a representative government; how far it limits the powers of the sovereign, but in what a high degree it provides for the honour, and dignity, and usefulness of the sovereign. Such a sketch would prepare the Emperor to understand in future, that special requests which he might make of our Queen, as tests of her sincerity, are liable to refusal from the nature of popular rights, without any failure in respect or in sincerity of good-will.

"The Chinese understand by this time, which formerly they did not, something of the truth in relation to our civil grandeur. This they have learned indirectly, and by a sort of logical *sorites*. Our Indian empire, which they see and tremble at, is an exponent to their understandings of that England which they cannot see.—To know that this mighty colonial possession is but a remote dependency on England; to know that it is so little essential to the splendour of our English crown, as never to have been visited by any of the royal family; to know also that the whole vast line of communication between India and England has always been kept open by our ships, and consequently (let French emissaries traduce us as much as they will) that, by a practical test continually applied, we must always have been "too many" for our European enemies, through a long line of thirteen thousand miles—all this must convey a gorgeous impression of British power to the minds of the Pekin counsellors. What we now want is, to connect this power with our interests in Canton. Contrasting so enormous a power with the mean submissions and the precarious tenure of our Chinese factory, what else can the Emperor naturally conclude, than that we (like himself) throw off from parental care those who, for the sake of gain, have consented to expatriate themselves into corners where they hold no one privilege, not so much as air, as water, as fire, but upon insolent sufferance and capricious indulgence?

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"We have taken no notice of one feature in our Chinese relations, which threatens us beyond China. We have been alarmed recently on the matter of Chiva. There is a monomania in this country as regards the Emperor of Russia—because the Poles were conspirators, he must be a tyrant—and every man is suspected of aiming at a snuff-box through the Russian ambassador, who speaks a word of truth on behalf of his Russian Majesty. All that *we* shall say therefore is—that the expedition to Chiva can hardly have any relation to the British movement upon Cabul. It was planned and talked of two good years before we crossed the Indus. The Khan of Chiva is the common nuisance of central Asia; equally offensive to Russia as a disturber of her commerce in its natural channels, and a common Algerine pirate as regards her peaceful subjects on the Caspian. As regards India, if Russia could venture to assault with mere war an empire founded on both the war and the diplomacy of eighty years, how could she take an effectual departure from the Jaxartes, when she cannot reach it without the sacrifice of despair? Not to mention, that Russia cannot spare troops for an Indian campaign—has not a battalion that is acclimatized—cannot wish for an empire so distant as to demand a *new centre of administration*. Now, on the other hand, if China could become more warlike, the peril which we vainly look for on the Western Himalaya will seriously reach us from the Eastern.

"We have taken no notice of a feature in the domestic circumstances of China, which may happen to favour us. A secret and revolutionary society of vast ramifications, sometimes called the Society of the *Triad*, diffused through every province of maritime China, and having for its object to overthrow the existing Tartar dynasty and government, has been noticed by English travellers of late years. This may happen to co operate with our purposes.—But we rely upon no obscure features, whether for hope or for fear. We rely upon the condition of China—full of insolence, full of error, needing to be enlightened, and open to our attacks on every side. A popular Review has pronounced recently an apotheosis of China; finding out that she is distinguished for her skill in the arts, (but obscure *mechanic* arts,) and that she was so when our ancestors lived in the forests of Germany. True; and no fact could better have measured the difference between us. The Review takes a retrospect of 1500 years. All the world sees how we have used that interval. We British have traversed the whole distance from savage life to the summit of civilisation. China, starting with such advantages, has yet to learn even the elements of law and justice, without counting on doubtful advantages. We rely upon this known and attested state of Chinese society, which needs a diplomatic interference to make it endurable. We rely upon our past position at Canton, which was always full of temptations to partnership in murder. We rely upon our injuries, which are recent. We rely upon our honour, trampled under foot. We rely upon our interests, which, alike for commerce and for person, are now finally at stake."

### *Notice from the Police Office.*

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

*Buenos Ayres, January* 21, 1840.


## *Advertisements.*

### THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

### NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

### Vines and Box-edging,

MAY be had at Mr. Wilde's Quinta, Calle del Uruguay. s5 3t

### NOTICE.

MR. Alfred M. Slade, Consul of the United States, gives notice that his office hours are from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his residence near the Retiro.

s5 3t Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1840.


## MERCHANT VESSELS
### In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 10th of September, 1840.

*NONE.*

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

| | |
|---|---|
| *FRENCH.* | Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier. |
| | Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud. |
| | Corvette Alemene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe. |
| | Brig Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan, with Commodore's broad pendent. |
| | Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns. |
| *BRITISH.* | Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones. |
| | Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel. |
| | Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantie. |
| *AMERICAN.* | Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden. |
| *BRAZILIAN.* | Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello. |

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

*September 5.—Wind N.*

No arrivals.

*Sailed*, H. B. M's ship Rose, 16 guns, Capt. Peter Christie, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

*September 6.—Wind E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*September 7.—Wind N. shifted to S. at 10 A. M. Heavy rain in the morning with hail.*

No arrivals or sailings.

Five schooners were in sight standing up the river.

*September 8.—Wind E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*September 9.—Wind S. E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*September 10.—Wind E. slight rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

*September 11.—Wind E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

## Shipping Memoranda.

H. B. M's ship Calliope, sailed from Valparaiso on the 1st July for China.

H. B. M's packets for Brazil and the River Plate. sail from Falmouth on the Friday after the 1st Tuesday in every month.

Route—August to January inclusive. Falmouth to Madeira Santa Cruz, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

Return route—Rio Janeiro to Falmouth direct.

Route—February to July inclusive. Falmouth to Madeira Santa Cruz and Rio Janeiro.

Return route—Rio Janeiro to Bahia, Pernambuco and Falmouth.

H. B. M's packet Alert, sailed from Falmouth 10th July for Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

29th ult., French brig Joven Correa, from Bourdeaux 11th June, to Mirabeau.

" Brazilian brig Minerva, from Santa Catalina 6th ult., to Yienda.

## *ARGENTINE THEATRE.*

On 5th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señora Alvara Garcia, the drama of *La Madre Culpable.*—It related to a woman who was married to an Italian Governor, but from whom she had been separated on account of her bad conduct. She persuaded her son to commit murder in order to obtain the money of the murdered man. The youth perpetrates the crime but forbears to plunder, so that his mother turns upon him like another Milwood:—both are committed to prison, the son for the murder and the mother as an accessory to the fact—they are condemned to die, but are pardoned on conditions by the Superior Authority on account of the services which the Governor had rendered the State.

*Las Boleras del Contrabandista* followed, danced by Señora Alvara and Federico Espinosa, a youth about 8 or 9 years of age. He danced extremely well. The boleras were encored.

The house was 'middlingly' attended—the cazuela however was full.

*Operations of the French blockading vessels.*

5th inst. Nothing new.

6th. The armed prize schooner went to the outer roads from her anchorage off the town.

7th. Two launches and a whale boat were cruising last night to the S. and returned to the outer roads this morning. A small French schooner arrived from Colonia.

8th. Nothing new.—Wind strong from E.

9th. Nothing new.—Wind strong from S. E.

10th. The Vigilante (brigantine of war) got under way from her anchorage off the town and went to the outer roads.

11th. Two whale boats were cruising to the S. last night and returnsd this morning to the outer roads.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 900th day of the blockade.

The Weather this week has been cold for the season. On Tuesday the thermometer was 48. Wednesday 46. During the week 46 to 54.

H. B. M's ship Curaçoa, exercised great guns on Wednesday last.

*Anniversary of the Independence of Brazil.*

Monday the 7th inst. being the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, the Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August was dressed out with flags and fired salutes at sun-rise, one p. m. and sun-set. All the foreign vessels of war off the port displayed the Brazilian flag at their fore; and all (with the exception of the small French brig off the Recoleta) saluted with 21 guns at 1 p. m.

The French vessels in addition to the Brazilian flag at their fore displayed the 'tri-color' on their vacant masts.—They will out-do other folks.

Tuesday the 8th inst. being the day of *La Natividad de Maria Santisima*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather however was bleak, and there were but few people 'stirring abroad.'

There were in July last, no less than seven Princes staying at Mivart's Hotel in London.

Don Carlos, says the German papers, has sold all his plate, and is in great distress at Bourges.

A certain degree of scandal is created in Paris, in political circles, in consequence of a dispute which has arisen, between Marshal Grouchy and General Berthanaye, in which not only the House of Peers but the King has been called on to interfere. The General has lately published a work in which he accuses the Marshal of having refused to go to the relief of Paris in 1815, which charge the latter considers to be derogatory to his honour; and he has addressed a letter to the Peers, praying that General Berthanaye may be put on his trial for defamation. The King has endeavoured to soften matters by his influence over Marshal Grouchy, but the matter still remains in dispute.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that the draft of the deed of settlement for the Anglo-French Company for establishing the line of steam packets between Havre and New York, having been submitted to the merchants, and deposited at the bank of M. Dubois, received in three days the signatures of subscribers to the amount of 800,000 francs, and adds that subscriptions to the amount of 200,000 francs more have been promised.

The Paris *Moniteur* of 7th July, announces the death, on the 27th ult., at Viterbe, near Rome, of the Prince de Cario (Lucien Buonaparte) a younger brother of Napoleon. Lucien was 62 years of age. He was father-in-law to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and of Mr. Thomas Wyse, M. P. The late Prince married Alexdrina Beschamp, who was born in 1780. Their other children, besides Lady Dudley Stuart and Madam Wyse, are Charles Lucien, Louis, Pierre, Charlotte, Alexandrina, Constance, and Anna, an adopted daughter. There are now three brothers of Napoleon living, Joseph, the eldest, the ex-King of Spain, Louis, ex-King of Holland, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia.

One day Nasir-ed-din ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation.—" O true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "No," responded the congregation. "Well then," replied he, "there is no use of my wasting my time on such an ignorant set;" and, so saying, he came down from the pulpit. He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation, "O, true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "We know replied the audience." "Then there is no use in my telling you," said Nasir-ed-din, and again he descended from the pulpit. When next he came to preach, and asked his usual question, the congregation, resolved to have a trial of his powers, answered "Some of us know, and some of us do not know." "O!" said Nasir-ed-din, "let those who know tell those who do not know, and I shall be spared the trouble of preaching." So saying, he came down from the pulpit.

## Married.

On the 4th inst., Nicholas Monks, a native of Gibraltar, to Emma Reid, a native of London.

We have received a communication signed *Germanicus*, dated Montevideo 26th ult., requesting our attention to the vast influx of Basque and French emigrants to that territory, without however stating the purpose of this request, merely alleging that the emigration in question is in accordance with the plan advocated in the French papers, as being the only one which can counteract the invasions of the English race, and that a party exists at Montevideo whose aim it is to depreciate every thing English and cry up every thing French, even to the language, "while the far more manly and expressive Anglo-Saxon tongue is treated with contumely." The communication also hints at some proceedings to which the writerhas thekey. We cannot fully comprehend this allusion, but it reminds us of the lock on the gate of Paradise, which a certain Pope accuses Peter of having changed, forgetting perhaps, like our Correspondent, that it was possible he had got the wrong key.

It is not given to us to

"*Look into the seeds of time,*
*And say which grain will grow,*
*And which will not.*"

—but if we may be permitted a quotation from one of our New York Contemporaries—"The glorious Anglo-Saxon race, will go ahead in spite of fate."

As an emollient to the ire of our Correspondent, we would refer him to the progress of English institutions in Buenos Ayres, and the prevalence of that language.

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doubloons, Spanish | | | | dollars each | *no price.* |
| Do. Patriot | | | | do. do. | |
| Plata macuquina | | | | do. for one | |
| Dollars, Spanish | | | | do. each. | |
| Do Patriot and Patacones | | | | do. do. | |
| Six per cent Stock | 60 | a | | do. per ct. | |
| Bank Shares | *none* | | | | |
| Exchange on England | 1⅞ | a | 2 | penceperdol | |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | | a | | nominal. | |
| Do. Montevideo | 28 | a | 29 | per patacon | |
| Do. United States | | a | | perU.S.dollar | |
| Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. | 60 | a | 62 | dls.p.pesada | |
| Do. for France | 54 | a | 55 | do. | |
| Do. for N. America | 48 | a | 50 | do. | |
| Do. for Spain | 55 | a | 56 | do. | |
| Do. salted | 45 | a | 50 | do. | |
| Do. Horse | 20 | a | 22 | do.each. | |
| Calf skins | 45 | a | 48 | | |
| Sheep skins, common | 23 | a | 24 | per dozen | |
| Do. fine | 27 | a | 28 | do. | |
| Deer skins | 20 | a | 22 | do. | |
| Goat skins | 30 | a | 35 | do. | |
| Nutria Skins | 5½ | a | 6 | do. perlb. | |
| Chinchilli Skins | 90 | a | 100 | do.perdozen | |
| Horsehair, short | 48 | a | 50 | per arroba. | |
| Do. mixed | 52 | a | 55 | do. | |
| Do. long | 100 | a | 110 | do. | |
| Wool, common, washed | 18 | a | 20 | do. | |
| Do. picked | 32 | a | 34 | do. | |
| Do. shorn from skins | 38 | a | 45 | do. | |
| Do. mestiza, dirty | 18 | a | 30 | do. | |
| Tallow, pu e | 27 | a | 30 | do. | |
| Do. with grease | 24 | a | 26 | do. | |
| Jerked Beef | 30 | a | 35 | per quintal | |
| Horns, mixed | 350 | a | 400 | per mil. | |
| Do. Ox | 550 | a | 700 | do. | |
| Salt, on board | | a | *none* | per fan | |
| Discount | 1 | a | 1¼ | pr.ct.pr.month | |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week pence. The lowest ditto pence. *no transactions.*

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